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EXAMINER

ZAND, KAMBIZ

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2132

DATE MAILED: 07/06/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/621,432

Applicant(s)

OFFER, GERO

Examiner

Kambiz Zand

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 July 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 July 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/ December 03.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

1. **Claims 1-5** have been examined.
2. Foreign Priority benefit claimed under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 have been acknowledged.
3. The pages of PCT/DE98/02949 (paper number 2) have been considered.
4. Notice regarding power of attorney/associate power of attorney (paper number 3 and 5) has been acknowledged.

### Drawings

5. Minor informalities:
  - Fig. 1: Examiner suggests item "16" be defined in clear language within the figure in harmony with page 10, line 12 of the specification "authentication server".
  - Fig.2-4: Examiner suggests items "50-53; 100-104 and 150-152" be defined in clear language within the figure in harmony with page 11, lines 20-21; page 12, lines 10,12,15,16, 18, 26; page 13, lines 2 and 3 of the specification.

Example: Item 1-15 of fig.1 is defined in a clear manner and in harmony with the specification definition of the items of fig.1.

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***Specification***

6. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

Page 1, line 16, " for example," should be deleted.

Page 1, line 17, "interrogation of" should be changed to - -access to- - .

Page 1, line 17 "or access to" should be changed to - - , - - .

7. The specification has not been checked to the extend necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

8. Applicant is reminded of the duty to fully disclose information under 37 CFR 1.56.

***Information Disclosure Statement PTO-1449***

9. The Information Disclosure Statement submitted by applicant on 12/29/2003 (paper number 6 ) has been considered. Please see attached PTO-1449.

***Claim Objections***

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10. **Claims 2 and 4** are objected to because of the following informalities:

typo error. Examiner suggests the following corrections:

Claim 2:

- Insert phrase "code" after phrase "authentication" (line 2).
- Insert phrase "codes" after phrase "authentications" (line 4).
- Delete « s » from phrase « authentications » (line 4).
- Replacement of "the" (line 3) with "a" in the phrase " the group of service-specific.." (line 3).

Claim 4:

- Replacement of "the" (line 2) with "a" in the phrase " the group consisting..".

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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12. **Claims 1 and 5** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by .

**As per claim 1** Newton et al (5,771,291 A) teach a method of authenticating for a multiplicity of services each being callable via a defined access authorization (see fig.1; col.2, lines 64-67 and col.3, lines 1-10 and 22-28 where the communication to access the requested services may be through telephone network (callable) and where authentication and access check are being done in the server of fig.1 that acts as an authentication server), the method which comprises the following steps:

providing an authentication server and storing in the authentication server at least one access authorization for a service (see fig.1 where a database of individual access key codes are stored; the server in fig.1 also acts as an authentication server since it check user access key code against individual access key stored in its database and based on the positive authentication access to a service is granted);

storing a multiplicity of authentication codes assigned to users in the authentication server (see col.2, lines 64-67 and col.3, lines 1 and 2 where authentication access codes are user access codes that are assigned to the users (line 65) that may be stored in the secure database of the server);

assigning each authentication code to the access authorization or authorizations of a user (see col.3, lines 16-28 where transmit of a user's access code (user's authentication code) are received by the server that maintains the

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**registry or the secure database of fig.1 for verification and authorization);**  
and upon receiving a request for a given service, carrying out authentication with the authentication server by comparing a received authentication code with the authentication codes stored in the authentication server (**see fig.1, server function; col.3, lines 23-28 where the received access code of a user is checked against the stored access code of the user for authentication**) and, if the comparison leads to a positive comparison result, causing with the authentication server a connection to the requested service to be set up (**see fig.1 where in the server if the comparison of the access codes against each other is correct then access is granted and session begins (connection is set up)**).

**As per claim 5 Newton et al (5,771,291 A) teach an apparatus for authentication for a multiplicity of services (see fig.1; col.2, lines 64-67 and col.3, lines 1-10 and 22-28 where an apparatus that consist of a server and user's computer is disclosed and where the communication to access the requested services may be through a network and where authentication and access check are being done in the server of fig.1 that acts as an authentication server), comprising:**

**an authentication server connected to a multiplicity of services (see col.3, lines 47-65 where multiplicity of services such as simple ordering of merchandise to the conduct of financial transactions are provided), said authentication server including**

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- a memory storing at least one service-specific access authorization for a service and authentication codes (see col.1, lines 65-67; col.2, lines 1-21 where different storage medium (memory) that may store access codes, encryption keys or user identification keys; and where the storage may be portable or a user terminal or a host computer (server); line 64-67 of col.2 refer to storing of the user access codes (authorization) in a database of a server (server's memory or storage medium));
- a comparison device connected to said memory for comparing a received authentication code with the authentication codes stored in said memory (see fig.1 where in the server a mechanism of comparison of codes against each other is disclosed (checking received access keys against the stored access keys) that comparison device is an auxiliary or dedicated processor or a firewall processor or a network processor (see col.10, lines 29-37) and it has the capability of direct or remote access to the memory); col.4, lines 17-22)); and
- a connection setup device for setting up a connection to a requested service (see fig.1 where the session begins after authentication of a user and approval of granted access in the server; col.2, lines 12-15 where a communication device or system set up connection to a host that stores services as was disclosed above).



***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. **Claims 2-4** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Newton et al (5,771,291 A) in view of Lin et al (5,999,610 A).

**As per claim 3 Newton et al (5,771,291 A) teach a method of authenticating for a multiplicity of services each being callable via a defined access authorization (see fig.1; col.2, lines 64-67 and col.3, lines 1-10 and 22-28 where the communication to access the requested services may be through telephone network (callable) and where authentication and access check are being done in the server of fig.1 that acts as an authentication server), the method which comprises the following steps:**

**providing an authentication server and storing in the authentication server at least one access authorization for a service (see fig.1 where a database of individual access key codes are stored; the server in fig.1 also acts as an authentication server since it check user access key code against**

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**individual access key stored in its database and based on the positive authentication access to a service is granted);**

storing a multiplicity of authentication codes assigned to users in the authentication server (see col.2, lines 64-67 and col.3, lines 1 and 2 where **authentication access codes are user access codes that are assigned to the users (line 65) that may be stored in the secure database of the server);** assigning each authentication code to the access authorization or authorizations of a user (see col.3, lines 16-28 where **transmit of a user's access code (user's authentication code) are received by the server that maintains the registry or the secure database of fig.1 for verification and authorization));** and upon receiving a request for a given service, carrying out authentication with the authentication server by comparing a received authentication code with the authentication codes stored in the authentication server (see fig.1, server function; col.3, lines 23-28 where **the received access code of a user is checked against the stored access code of the user for authentication) and,** if the comparison leads to a positive comparison result, causing with the authentication server a connection to the requested service to be set up (see fig.1 where **in the server if the comparison of the access codes against each other is correct then access is granted and session begins (connection is set up))** but do not disclose if the network is an Intelligent network (IN) and the services provided are intelligent network (IN) services. However Lin et al (5,999,610 A) disclose an intelligent network and services (see abstract; fig.3,4,8,15 and col.5, lines 9-19 where **access to services**

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**based on a trigger in an intelligent network is disclosed**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Lin's intelligent network components in Newton et al. network access system in order to transfer of information across hybrid network which includes telephony routing and controlling the execution of each services nodes and their corresponding service categories.

**As per claims 2 and 4** Newton et al (5,771,291 A) teach all limitation of the claims as applied to claim 1 and 3 above but do not disclose if the authentication codes stored are subscriber codes or service specific authentication codes (that is classifying the authentication codes and selection according to identity of the user classification). However Lin et al (5,999,610 A) teach selection of the authentication codes stored according to be a subscriber authentication codes or service specific authentication codes in an intelligent network (**see fig.15 where subscriber id represent the subscriber and col.6, lines 1-14 where the triggers may be subscriber-based or office-based; col.8, table 1 disclose the trigger according to service categories**). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Lin et al's service categories classification based on trigger's code or a key by classifying Newton et al's authentication (identification) codes stored in the database or by using the triggers as an prefixes or suffixes to the identification codes (as described in col.4, line 59-62 of Newton) in order not only controlling

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the execution of service categories for particular trigger that defines then user but also to ensure that the same identification message is not sent twice.

### **Conclusion**

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- a. U.S.Patent No. US (6,138,238 A) teach stack-based access control using code and executor identifier.
- b. U.S.Patent No. US (6,466,977 B1) teach proxy on demand.
- c. U.S.Patent No. US (6,044,349 A) teach secure and convenient information storage and retrieval method and apparatus.
- d. U.S.Patent No. US (6,005,870 A) teach method for called party control of telecommunications network services.
- e. U.S.Patent No. US (5,553,130 A) teach number translation services.
- f. U.S.Patent No. US (5,867,495 A) teach system, method and article of manufacture for communications utilizing calling plans in a hybrid network.

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kambiz Zand whose telephone

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number is (703) 306-4169. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (8:00-5:00). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (703) 305-1830. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Kambiz Zand

06/27/04